Income Plans, Military Take 60% of Budget

$100 Billion For Welfare

By William Chapman
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Nixon yesterday proposed spending $100 billion next year for income security programs, more than double the amount that was spent in 1969 when he first took office.

The new request is $15 billion higher than the amount being spent in the current fiscal year. His budget includes no major changes in welfare policy, and virtually all of the increases reflect expansion of programs that Congress and President Nixon approved last year.

Income security embraces most of the major government welfare programs and includes Social Security, aid to families with dependent children, food stamps and the new supplemental security income program.

These and government insurance programs have expanded dramatically in the five years since Mr. Nixon became President, with most of the increases stemming from repeated increases in Social Security benefits.

The big item is a $10 billion increase in payments to Social Security beneficiaries, most of it coming from the 11 per cent increase in benefits that Congress passed and Mr. Nixon signed on Dec. 31.

The other significant increases are in funds for the new supplementary security income program and for food stamps.

The absence of innovations in the welfare, or "income security" budget, reflects the administration's determination to mark time on domestic programs until it can produce a comprehensive reform plan later this year.

Since last fall, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has been working on various plans that would assure a minimum income for every American. One effect would be to replace several existing programs for the poor with direct cash assistance.

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$85.8 Billion For Pentagon

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Nixon yesterday sent Congress the largest military spending request in history—$85.8 billion.

The request comes on the heels of a State of the Union address last week in which Mr. Nixon proudly declared that "for the first time in 12 years, a President of the United States can report to the Congress on the state of a union at peace with every nation of the world."

The President's message yesterday accompanying the defense budget to Capitol Hill makes it clear that the cost of "peace" remains high.

The new budget calls for spending $6.3 billion more in fiscal 1975, beginning next July 1, than in the current year.

"These increases are the minimum required," Mr. Nixon said, "to insure the combat readiness and modernization of American forces, to provide for the development of future weapons and to offset the erosion of defense purchasing power through pay and price increases."

Despite the record size, the Pentagon described its new request as "austere," the minimum required to deter attack or "undue pressure" on the United States and its allies.

Virtually all of the increase, the Pentagon claims, is needed to cover the steadily climbing military and civilian pay scales and the rising prices of equipment, supplies and fuel.

Yet, two critical areas of the budget — strategic nuclear forces and weapons research and development — contain real and sizeable increases of $300 million and $900 million, respectively.

The new budget, in fact, contains what may well be the largest array of new weapons development projects in 15 years.

Included is initial work — not production — on a new smaller class of missile-fir-

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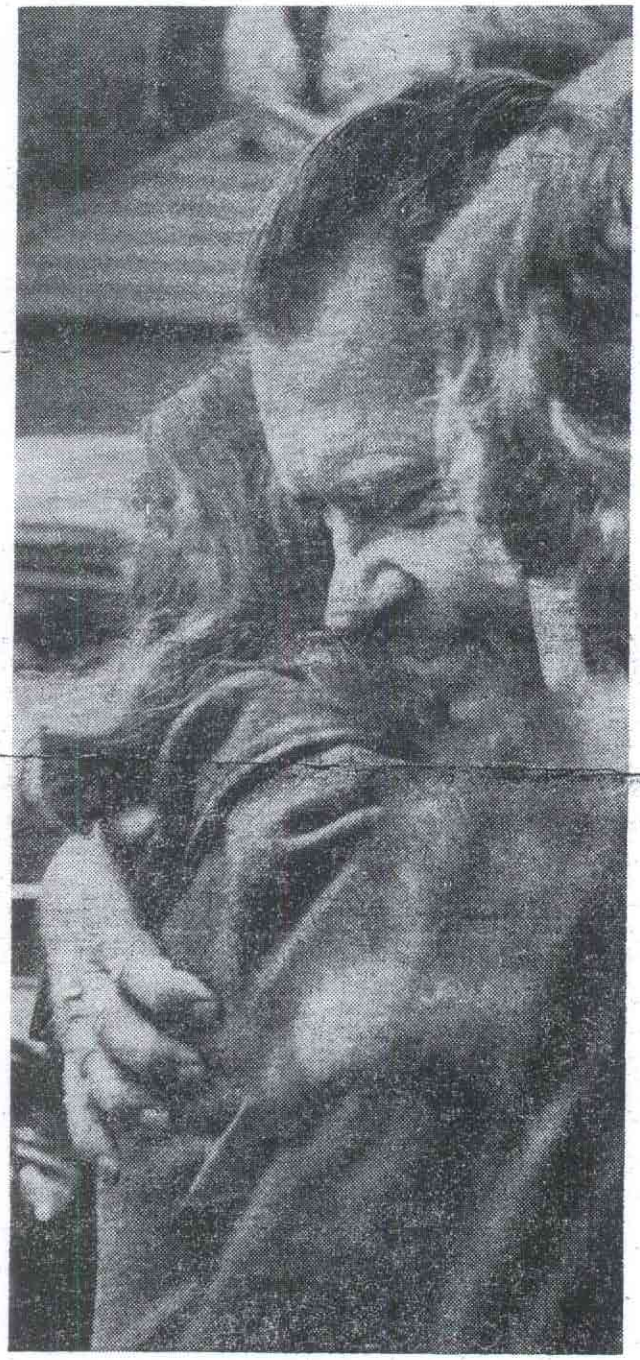
More Pay, Jobs in Budget

The budget asks for establishment of 22,200 new, full-time federal jobs, a pay raise in October for civilian and military personnel and a three-step, 22 per cent raise beginning next month for congressmen, judges and political appointees.

Details on Page B11.



Associated Press

CHOTINER BURIAL—President Nixon embraces Murray Chotiner's daughter Renee after funeral. Story, C6.